NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway .- Moss-Sau

LUCY RUSHTON'S NEW YORK THEATRE, Nov. 728 nd 730 Broadway.—THE HONEYMOON—A MAN WITHOUT A

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRULS.—The Old School of Minstreller, Ballads, Musical Gess, &c., at the Fifth Arone Open House, Nos. 2 and 4 West Twenty-fourth at Old Song Night.

NEW NATIONAL CIRCUS, 37 and 39 Bowery, - Squarantan. Gymnastic and Acronatic Frais-The Concelled

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 535 Broadway, opposition Hotel.—Ethiop.an Singles, Danciss, &c.—New Year's Calls. TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Rowery.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, way.—Dan Bryant's New Stuny Spercu.—Neg-mea, Burlesques, &c.—Black Eved William.

GRAND STREET THEATRE, corner of Grand at rosby atreets.—Drama, Pantonine and Ballet.—T.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn. -- ETHIOPIAN MILITARISY -- BALLADS, BURLESQUES AND PANTONINES. NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 613 Broadway.

TEMPLE OF TRUTH, SI4 Broadway.—THE EDDY FAMIL AND ANNIE LORD CHANDERLAIN IN SPIRITUAL SPANIES.

DODWORTH HALL, 806 Broadway, -GRAND COMBIN.

WITH SUPPLEMENT. New York, Friday, January 5, 1906.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

The Bremen steamship Hermann, which touched at Southampton become cr 20, arrived at this post yester-day, bringing three days later news from Europe. President Johnson's message had been received in

Paris with a feeling of relief and gradification. The ver-sion first circulated through the E was a comp (the a derably garbied to meet French views, but even o have been agreeably disappointed by the mod rate yet ati atomesi entrestiy exprese it gratification that this passage relating to foreign affairs does not officer thus thus extreme and absolute doct ines which the earliest tele grams ascribe to tresident Johnson."

c London Times confirms the statement that Spain has accepted the mediation of England and Frace in the Chilean question; but the tory process but the traction mediation has only been rendered acceptable to Sprin by England "selling out" the Chileans. Considerable anxiety was felt both in L. adon and Paris to know wha

Secretary McCulloch's financial statement was favor five-twenties had advanced one and an eighth on the London Stock Exchange.

Two more Feninus had been sentenced to ten years

penal seavitade. The Governor of the prison from which Had Centre Stephens escaped had been dismand rather startling rumors were in circulation

Mill and other distinguished liberals had formed them solves into a committee to see justice done in the Jamalea business. Sir Henry Storks, the new Governor of the

THE LIGISLATURE.

An effort is being made in the State Legi daters to er brace Richmond county (Staten Island) within the Metropoli'an Police district. The Net York Heath bill last year has been introduced into the Senate ande-New York Ferry Railroad Countary and to authorize the construction of underground railroads under certain reets of this city have been introduced in the Assembly An ther provides for the increase of the salaries bers of the Metropolitan Fire Department. The York Sanitary bill has also been introduced in the Ass mbly. Resolutions instructing the New York Sem ment of the constitution basing representation in Congress on that portion of the people qualified to vote were introduced by Mr. Richardson (republican), and laid over

WISCELLANEOUS.

In obedience to the Scnate resolution of December 11, calling for any correspondence or other information in fecree issued by the so-called Emperor of Mexico under fend their independence, other on the buttle field or otherwise, to be shot w thout any form of trial, and what ment on that subject, the President has collected the correspondence and will submit it to Congress on its rein the Hanano this morning, embraces over twenty o m Mexican affairs. It will be seen that M. Dro yn de Lauys replies to Mr. Bis clow's interrogatories by sayin that his "government sent an army to Mexico to see in important interests, but we are not responsible for Maximilian or his government. Why do you not go to Press and you do us too much honor to treat us as such.

Vera Cruz en route to the city of Mexico, the fact of which Yucaian on December 20, and was received with many demonstrations of joy by the French residents of the city, who illuminated their houses, the Plaza de Armas and the palace. On the 22d of De ember the Empress gave a grand ball at the palace, which was not a greener Very few Mexicans were present. Her Majosty left for the interior on the following day. It also appears from our correspondence and that of private individuals in the capital that the founcial affairs of the imperial govern ment are in a very emba-rassed condition. The empire is burdened with a d-btor rearly eighty millions of delians lic service, the rest having disappeared in interest, com-missions, payment of the French army, presents to favorities of the Emperor, the private expenses of Maxi-

nilian and remittances to Miramar. The Paraguayan invasion of the Argentine republi appears from all accounts to have ended in failure, and the plan of campaign of the Paraguayan leaders is now confined to the defensive, at which they hope, and with reason, to be more successful. The last Paraguayan forces were gone from the Argentine territory on tains s and barren country. Or later corresponden invasion was conducted in the most brutal and vanda' parations were already making for the invarion of Para pon other interesting subjects pertaining to the situa-

We have from St. Domingo another, not very clear, account of the revolution which placed General Buena-wentura Baez in power as President of that reputie.

Dur former dates represent the change from Cabral to Starz to have been effected without difficulty. Cabral resigned and the constitutional Assembly by decree ap-pointed General Pedro Guillermo to temporarily succeed him, at the more time declaring by decree the election of Bacs as President. This was on November-not Oc Bober -- 16. A deputation was sent to General Bacz, then in the Island of Curazno, to invite him to accept the Presidency. - This he did, and from November 16 to De-bember 8, when there was inaugurated, General Guil-

The rebeliese in the it the been entirely suppressed, The capt 2. 25 at and at tight is confirmed, ap-

ejoleings took place at Port an Prince and Jacmel on the announcement of the suppression of the rebellion.

Say tien was much dama red by the shells.

An earthquake in the Island of Porto Rico on the 10th

Some interesting admissions as to the terms on which the radicals are willing to readmit the South are given in the messages of Governors Cony and Andrew, and speech of General Schenck, of Ohio, which we publish this morning. The latter, in the course of his speech a Columbus, Ohio, on the 2d inst., asserted that Congress and the President intended to stand by each other in demanding from the South the adoption of the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, provision against the payment of the rebel war debt, and a constitutional amendment basing representation on the voting popula-tion. It is worthy of notice that the terms of the radical Governors Cony and Andrew, published at the same time, are almost identically the same, and that both express their purpose to support the President in his

We publish in our supplement sheet this morning the we publish in our supplement sneet this morning the annual report of the Superintendent of the New York Banking Department. The reader will find it a long and able financial paper, discussing in a clear and elaborate manner the policy of the national bank system, and showing in an equally clear style how the work, pro-jected in the act of last session (March 9, 1865), for the

ransfer of the State to national banks, has been effected.

The Metropolitan Police Commissioners have transmitted us their annual report for the year 1865 upon the condition of the Metropolitan police. The opening pages are devoted to the station houses of this city and Brooklyn, the Board demanding new headquarters for the monor the First, Fifth, Sixth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twenty-first Twenty-ninth and Thirty-second precincts. The Roard considers that an approfriation of about \$225,000 would be required for the realization of their plan. reform of the license system is strongly advocate report arguing that the power of granting and revoking nissioners. It is orged that the practice of carry ng penal statut s. A strong plen is made in favor of the co ablishment of a fund for the purpose of offering rewards to fearful condition of the toucment houses in this city, and

Jourdan and Thorne, bearing upon the scenes of misers embodying the number of concert seloons and their emale imployes are published and commented upon increased deman ling that a law should be framed at chools of vice and immorality. The document close with amendments which the Commissioners propose to

The Board of Health Commissioners met vesterday avor Hoffman in the chair. Dr. L. A. Sayre presente is a need report, which was adopted unanimountly.

At a regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Con herce a memorial was addressed to Congress praying that the rante and House of Representatives should pass a law exempting suitors in the national courts of the conthern rates from the operation of State stat tes of mi at an for a period long enough to give legal creditor an o pertunity to enforce their demands. In addition

We give to-day an interesting report of the proceedings the Fenian Convention. President O'Mahony read El lan real his financial report. President Bobacts ra

mone: to do so by a committee.

Perry MacDonough Collins, the Eastern and North
western traveller and explorer, repeated his lecture on
"The Inter-Continental Telegraph, via Behring Strata,"
before the Brooklyn Historical Society last or ming From the statements of the speaker it appears that the completion of the time is contemplated within the present year. The portion to be built to make connection with the Asiatic line, at the mouth of the Amoor river is about three thousand five hundred miles in length of the remaining distance to Kiaohta there is a gap o about one thousand seven hundred miles, which th delay. With the laying of the Atlant's cable telegraphic

destroyed by fire at Warbington city on the 3d inst. The British steamship Ottawa, which arrived here yesterday, was caude in a rough gale on December 22, and na rowly escaped being wreeked. The sea swept over her repeatedly, washing away the bulwarks, water casks, life some additional particulars are given elsewhere of the

Rev. Dr. J. W. Cummings, pastor of St. Stephen's

not of Commerce, of this city, duri hast evening at New An action was tried yesterday in the Supreme Court Circuit, before Judge Balcom, brought by James Belge

against the Adams Express Company. Plaintiff alleged The certificate of the company acknowledging the re epilon of the goods was offered in eviden and its lecality questioned, on the ground tha made. This certificate set forth that the company was not responsible for any amount over fifty dollars uni particularly specified on the paper. Juage Balcom over ruled the objection as to the stamp, and directed the jury to bring in a verdict for \$55.83.

In the United States Commissioner's office yesterda, the case of John Muller and Richard Mutchast, on some fractional currency, alleged to have been counterfeit, was heard before Commissioner Betta. Upon one of the prisoners was found a bank book, by which it appeared that he had about six hundred and fifty dollars to his credit. It was stated for the accused that they would have a good defence to the charge; that they must have had this money given to them in exchange while the were out on a spree on New Year's Day. They entered into bonds to appear again on the 11th inst., the bank

book in the interim being detained by the Court.

The case of Armand Penguet against Caroline was argued yesterday before the general term of the Sc preme Court. The defendant was divorced twice from her husband on the ground of adultery with Pengnet The latter was afterwards married to Mrs. Phelps, as and alle et. This gentleman now sues for a divorce. De-fendant came before Judge Sutherland demanding all-mony, which was denied, and the decision now comes

The case of Mover et al. vs. Luther C. Clarke Co., the well known banking house, for the value of a bag containing five thousand dollars, which disappeared mysteriously after being placed on the counter of the latter, and has never since been heard of, was concluded Judge Daly charged the jury that if they believed tha the agent of Ciarke & Co. handled the bags of gold and nicked two of them up for the purpose of marking them then they were legally in the possession of the de-fendants, who should be held responsible for subsequent losses occurring while under their control.

The action of Charles Endus against the Hudson Rive over by one of their freight cars, was suddenly brough on the ground that the action was brought only against the party who had contracted with the company to drive

once a candidate for Senator, was sentenced to the Peni tentiary yesterday, for four months, by the Court of Special Sessions. Justice Dowling presiding, on convic-tion of an indecent exposure of his person to several small girls, in the church corner of Thompson and Prince streets, on Christians eve. He has already served a term of imprisonment in the Penitentiary for the same

on the schooner John Boynton, who was shot dead on last Saturday morning, while the vessel was at anchor near Riker's Island, in Flushing Bay, was commenced yesterday before Coroner Lynch, of Brooklyn. Captain Beed, Dr. Willitts and one of the crew of the vessel gave their testimony, which appears in our news columns. The case was adverted to Monday next, when additional testimony will be taken. A class has been set of the

murderer and his associates. Capt. Reed offers a reward

Thirteen dead bodies were taken from the surf at Nan belonged to the ship Newton, wrecked there. The im mense number of small fragments of the ship which drifted ashore appeared as if they had been subjected to an explosion (cargo kerosene oil). Everything goes to favor such an opinion. Large spars were broken of short, and an iron truss, the size of a man's arm, was broken off short as a pipe stem. It is estimated that about two thousand two hundred barrels of kerosene, together with a quantity of fustic, staves, &c., have been

Three Irishmen have been arrested in Toronto, Canada

Canadian provinces are en route to this city to urge a re-newal of the Reciprocity treaty. newal of the Reciprocity treaty.

The St. Joseph and Atchison and Atchison and Western

indebtedness to the State of Missouri to the amount of

New Hampshire-The First Gun from the

Republican Party for 1866. The New Hampshire Republican State Con vention of Wednesday last, for the nomination of a candidate for Governor and State officers, opened the political campaign for 1866. The attendance was very large, and the proceedings were rapid and harmonious. The conven tion, therefore, it may be fairly assumed, represented in its resolutions the sentiments of the party in every corner of the State. These resolutions, therefore, are of considerable im portance, as indicating the drift of the dominant party upon the great national questions of the day.

The first resolution declares substantially that the Union republicans rejoice over the suppression of a wicked and gigantic rebellion. the extinction of slavery and the establishment of universal Therty. The second expresses profound sorrow for "the death of our beleved President, Abraham Lincoln," and declares that "a cen heen saved to liberty will make his memory immorful." The third recognizes the patriotic services of the Union soldiers of New Hampshire; and so far it is plain sailing. But the fourth resolution boldly breaks ground upon the living issues of the present cris's. It declares that walle the repullicans of New Hampshire "rejoice that chattel slavery no longer receives the sanction of law or constitution on our broad domain," they "cannot be blind to the fact that many of the States lately in rebellion have already adopted codes manifestly tending to the re-astablishm nt of other forms of involuntary servitude little less oppressive than that which has just been aboltshed," and that "it is the sacred duty of the President and of Congress to see that the ordinance of universal emancipation, written in the blood of our brothers and sons, be not by any subterfuge made null and of no effect."

This is "a sop to Cerborus," a little bancombe for the radicals, and nothing more because the constitutional amendment, which declares that "neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall exist within the limits or farisdiction of the United States, except in the punishment of orine," also provides that Congress shall have the power to enforce this amendment by appropriate legislation. This secures the freedom of the emancipated blacks in all the States by placing them, as freemen, under the supreme protection of Congress. Moreover, any court of the United States will protect them against unconstitutional "involuntary servitude." Upon this matter, therefore, there need be no delay in South-

What next? The republican party of New Hampabire next doclares "that the scheme to subvert our neighboring republic of Mexico. and to plant by foreign bayonets an Austrian despotism instead, having had its origin in undisguised hostility to the United States, it is the urgent duty of our government to take such decisive measures" as will remove this offensive European excrescence. This is the restirma tion of the Baltimore republican platform, and is the sentiment of the masses of the American people of all parties, and is, therefore, safe ground to occupy.

Next the New Hampshire rapublicans de President of the United States, the just citizen, the sincere patriot and the distinguished states man; that the tone and temper of his late annual message to Congress meets our worm ap probation;" that "we pledge him our hearing confidence and support in all his efforts to restore harmony and mutual trust between the different sections of the Union." &c.: from which it is evident that the rank and file of the republican party among the people have no notice of countenancing the efforts of such Congressional radicals as Stevens and Sumner to bring about a rupture between the Presiden and Congress. New Hampshire, in adhering to the President, speaks for the great body of the republican party, from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific, and the responsible unjority in both houses of Congress will act wisely in accepting this interpretation of this New Humpshire resolution. It holds fast to that confidence in President Johnson which enabled the republican party to sweep the North in the elections of last autumn; and there is something of a popular warning in it, too, for the benefit of the foolish fenatics among the republican leaders in Congress. Against all the ultra abolition notions of radical Northern Governors and legislative Speakers this New Hampshire Republican State Convention may be placed, for apon the latest developments at Weshington it declares by authority the present position of the party among the people, not only in New Hampshire, but throughout the country.

"COERCIVE WITHHOLDING OF FEDERAL PATRON AGE."-This is the last crime with which the radicals have charged the President. He does not give out the offices fast enough for their ravenous maws, and that is "coercion." He withholds the Collectorship, and that is an attempt to force patriots to give up their "principles." This is the argument of a Western radical, who must be very hungry indeed. If the republicans recognize this pressure, and give up their principles for the sake of a salary, which do they probably care most for?

STILL MORE SLAVERT .-- By a decree dated December 10, "the French agent in Mexico" granted to Don Manuel B. Cunha Retz the exclusive privilege of introducing laborers of empire. This is an authority for the trade in coolles. Mr. Seward is fond of opposing the occupation of Mexico on miner points. He has spoken on the establishment of pean slav-ery and on the introduction of the negre troops of France. Will be take up this Asiatic slavery to me with the section of the sectio

Secretary Seward's Little Trip. Secretary Seward has gone away steamer, and the purposes of his trip and his destination are alike sbrouded in profound solemn and almost awful mystery. Whither can be be gone? What is he to do? Curiosity stands on tiptoe everywhere. The newspaper guess in a vague, wild way at what may be in the wind, and pass before the public eye a panorama of possibilities in which Mexico and Maximilian do tremendous duty. The tele graph contradicts itself every half hour. Every one wonders-just as men did at Balaklava, jus as they did when Marlborough, the prince of commanders, had gone to the war in Flanders just as they always do when an occurrence of

the grandest importance may be announced at

any moment, and a stroke of vast statesmanship

may dazzle us like a comet.

Meanwhile the Secretary goes on quietly in his little trip, holds his tongue very hard, and will enjoy the amazement with which the country watches his movements. His little trip is a success already. Mr. Seward has not had any good opportunity lately to figure very largely before the people. His occupation is not absolutely gone, but the end of the war has belittled it sadly. He felt that he was playing a minor part. He was overslaughed in the great topic of reconstruction between Congress and the President. People were no longer willing to read his ten column letters, and he saw that in the Senate there were other ideas on foreign affairs beside the Seward ideas. He resolved, like the boy in the thunder storm that something must be done. But what? That was the grand question, and while his brain labored at the programme for a sensation why should he not take a lit'l) rest? And how could be take it better than in government steamer on a voyage to the tropical summer? That would do, and the steamer was made ready, and, behold, this little trip answers the very purpose. It awakens on iosi v, it excites interest, it keeps the Secretary's ame in every mouth, and the papers are full Seward, Seward, Seward. There is a great sensation, and the Secretary is once more the great man of the hour. Reconstruction is forgotten, Grant passes out of sight. Does any one venture an attempt to draw from the Secretary the secret of his voyage, how wisely he will shake his head and shut his mouth, as if to put a double guard on his tongual How oracularly be will give out scraps of wise nonsense and shrug his shoulders! For even secretaries can sometimes be of that sort of

With purpose to be dressed in an opin Of wislam, gravity, protound concest.

He can be as wise as any one when taying nothing is a satisfactory evidence of wisdom. The Secretary will sip his sherry bere and there in the Gulf-mayhap at Vern Caz; perhaps even at St. Thomas, with Santa Anny. And he will enjoy that sherry all the more when he considers the vast success that his liftle trip has had before the American people, But be will still be "reputed wise," for he will

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF GOVERNMENT OFFI-MAIS.-Joseph H. Maddox has commenced a mit against the Secretary of War for alleged false imprisonment, and lays his damages at one hundred thousand dollars. This is doub!cas a choice case of what the rebel sympathisers in our midst denounced during the war under the general names of arbitrary arrests, abuse of power, &c. We said at the time that all the noise raised by the rebel organs here on this subject was only made to embarrass government operations by invoking popular prejudice against the government on every possible point. It will be seen, we doubt not, in the decision of this suit, that we were right in that view. In the cases that the rebel press in this city most loved to parade, and that were used in England to show our despotic spirit, we do not believe it can be shown that the government officials transcended their just powers. Still, the courts are the proper places to try these points. All officials are remonsible in their private fortunes for now my pain't! duty to acquaint you that it now my pain't! duty to acquaint you that it has been received from the minister of the

would be effectual constitutional safeguards. VERA CRUE OR A LONDON LOAN,-Napoleon. cannot afford to pay an army to hold Maximilian up, and Max cau't stand alone. Hence he fortifies Vera Cruz, building up great earthworks on the land side, to defend himself from the Mexicans, who will be at his heels when he starts for his race out of that country. Meanwhile what is he waiting for? A London loan? The whole imperial machine stands still to see if England will lend it any money, satisfied that otherwise it must go to Vers Cruz at once. What is the voice from England on the subject? The French press may shut its eyes," says a London paper, "to the fact that it is all up with Maximilian in Mexico, but the rest of the world sees it!"

City Intelligence.

Fair ron no. Institution of Maney. The fair and fea-tival for the benefit of the Institution of Mercy, under

BALL OF THE SEVENTY-PRINT RECEWERY, TO COME OF Thus Everyon.—The ball of the Seventy-first, which has been the leading topic among the belles and beaux of Gotham for so long a time, will be held this evening at the Academy of Music. The labors of Captain George J. Tyson, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, give every indication of being crowned with success, and the afiair will doubtless prove one of the grandent events of the kind in the annals of Terpsichere ever held, even in this city. Upwards of two thousand tickets have been disposed of, great care having been observed in every instance that none should get into the hands of other than people of known respectability and good standing in society. Among the invited guests are General Hooker and staf, Governor Fenton and staff and a number of other distinguished milliary personages, besides the heads of the several departments of the municipal governor to the several departments of the functions from the latest operat, while there are twenty-live sets on the order of dancing. The Recopion Committee is requested to report to Colonel Trafford, in the reception room, at half-past eight P. M.; the House Committee to their respective chiefs, in the lobby, at eight ofcock, and the Fioor Committee at nine o clock, in the ball room, on the stage Members of the regiment are ordered to appear in uniform.

ress at the New York Chess Club, University Build ling. Eighteen players have entered, and are divided into first and second cissees. McKensie is matched against Stanley, Thompson against Terrigu, Dr. Rennett against Worrell and Johnson against Beicher. For some reason or other Lloyd, Perrin, Delmar, Warner and other excellent players have not yet joined in the tour-

Ex-President Millard Filmore and lady sail to-day the steamer Enrope for Brest, intending to spend to winter in Span, on account of Mrs. Filmore's delica health. Fride to their departure, however, they ongag peasage with Ht. Generated to be grand Reditor size expectation, which is expected to leave this part on the 17th of May nest, and which they hope to join som where in the Bedligeration.

WASHINGTON.

Maximilian's Violation of the Rules of War.

Explanations Demanded by Mr. Seward of His Decree Ordering the Execution of Liberal Prisoners Without Trial.

The French Government Repudiates Maximilian.

It Refuses to be Responsible for Him or His Acts.

Mr. Bigelow Recommended to Go to Juarez with His Complaints.

Proposed Abolition of the Pay Department of the Army.

åc.

There has just been issued from the Public Printing Bureau the Message of the President heretofore trans-milted to the Scuate in response to a resolution asking for information on the subject of a decree of the socalled Emperor of Mexico of the 3d of October last. A copy of this decree has already been published, and Mr Romero, the Mexican Minister, in calling the attention of Secretary Seward to it and other papers in October

iast. Now Maximian wishes to regulate this eystem of assussination by a detree the 3d instant, creating the mest military tribunals extending their jurish etion person in the country found armed without le this so-called gov runnent, regardless of the nuchamater of the party he belongs to. In the exclusively tyrannical, he condemns to deal armed man who is not a French sold er or a traven those who will profier information which the defenders of their constraints. marked and sending to the scanning has experient particles called guerfiles, even officers of the national arms, who could not be called so. This extraordinary sevenity is it open contravention to the studio! mild promises made in the first preclamation on landing at Yora Cruz, dated May 23, 1864, &c., &c.

Mr. Romare, in another letter to Secretary Seward dated November 29, says:—

It further appears from the documents that on the 28th of October Dinarge of Affaires Core in informed Mr. Seward that it had been reported at the city of Mrxico for the three proceeding days, and generally believed, that on the 28th of that mostli Generals Artega and Salazar and the four colonels were shot at Uruxan, but that no office al report of the execution had been published.

Mr. Corwin also refers to the first article of the decree showing that all those belonging to the armies fighting for the republican government will be shot if taken prisees.

to our Ajinistor at Paria, saying —
I am directed by the President to request you to
the screens attention of the Presid government to
military proceedings in Mexico, by which salive Me
cans, taken captive white athering in war to their
republican government, are dealed rights which the
of nations invariably accords to prisoners of war.

And on the 28th of the same month Mr. Seward ad dressed another letter to Mr. Big

has been received from the minister of the republicant government of Mexico accredited to this government to the effect that the sangumary pottey referred to in the above named despitach has actually been inaugurated by the execution of several distinguished officers of the liberal farce; who had been surprised and captured by the imperalists in the term of Santa Anna Annatannamely, Generals Arters and Sahrar, and Colonels Duay, Para ho, Villa, Gener, Ierre, Milecuia and Villangos, five heutenant colonels, eight officers. It devolves upon me to instruct you again to call the serious attention of the imperial government to this subject, and to inform M. Broaya de Linya that these reports have been received with the mich concern by the government of the United States. If, upon investigation, these reports prove, as there is too strong ground for belleving, that they are well founded, we cannot suffer ourselves to doubt that so far as the government of France is concerned it can never contenuous or modern chilization and the instructs of humanity.

Mr. Bigliow, under date of Paris, November 20, 1865, writes to Mr. Seward as follows:—

Mr. Bigglow, under date of Parts, November 30, 1865, writes to Mr. Seward as follows:—
2m.—He (M. Droups) de Libuya) here referred to the representations i had made in regard to the shooting of the Mexican prisoners taken in war, and also to the case of Madame de liurtide. Why, he said, do you not go to President Juarca! We are not the government of Mexico, and you do as too much home to tensi us as such. We had to go to Mexico with an army to severe certain important interests, but we are not responsible for haximitish as his government. He is accountable to you, as only on have the same remedies there that we had.

Mr. Seward under data of Recember 10, inform Mr.

TRAR'S RECEPTION.

It appears that a statement in relation to Mr. Re-So far from the Diplomatic Corps having neglected him, as was currently reported, it is now known that he not only agreeably conversed with the ministers whose gov-eraments have not, but with several of those whose govenments have, recognized Maximilian's government.

In the increase and reorganisation of the regular army, soon to come before Congress for its action, the abolishment of the Pay D-partment will be one of the changes considered. No such special officers are known in the punies will draw the necessary funds from the

but the Gene val and Mrs. Grant proceeded to Philadefphia last even 'ng, and will not return earlier th

THE BADICALS ,IN CONGRESS AND THE PRESIDENT'S

The reassembling of Congress is looked forward to with serious misgiving. by many men who fear the re-cess has only enabled the one who disagree with the Presitions and organize their post tion. Congressman Williams of Pennsylvania, was known to have an incendiar or Pennsylvania, was the Monse adjourned.

If an interchange of opinions with his constituents has not modified his sentiments he will embrace the first opportunity of plunging into debate, and threatening the harmony and stability of the m tjority. The President and sensible men of the Union or republican party are compelled in self-protection to discourage all attempts to disrupt the party on false or unnecessary issues, and will not hold those men guildle as who from purely selfish considerations jeopardize the us of alons of all their associates. While the Precident's policy is such as to commend it to the judgment of the North, con-servative republicans will not allow themselves to be-come his opposers, nor allow the milcontents to susurp

SECRETARY SEWARD'S EXPEDITION The United States steamer De Soto will return to Wash-ington with the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of State. The vessel will touch at Havana, Vera Cruz and at such other ports as the Scoretary may designate.

THE ACT PROBERTING IMPORTATION OF CATTLE.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in reply to applications of drovers buying cattle in Canada, informs them that the terms of the act of Congress prohibiting the importa-tion of cattle are very decided, and leave nothing to the discretion of the Scorotary of the Treasury. He says, moreover, that the act of the 18th uit does not apply to cattle transported from one port of the United States to another via Canada.

DISASTERS AT SEA.

The Steamship Ottaws in a Gale. The British steamship Ottawa, Captain Archer, which arrived at this port on Wednesday night last from Longales throughout the passage. December 22, latitude 48 38, longitude 39 44, encountered a tremendous from southwest, accompanied with rain, during w

Wm. Watson, a seeman, was thrown from the wheel, breaking two of his ribs. Wm. Dunn, quartermastr, was also struck by the wheel, breaking one rib.

December 23, gale still increasing, with very heavy sea; ten o'clock A. M. main trystal blow away; shipped a heavy e-c. smashing skids and unshipping davits of starboard frebeat, letting it down on dock; immediately after skilpped another sea, masking angine room skylicht and knocking in fore part of after house, destroying books, papers, &c.

Soveral attempts were made to get the after hatch battened down-men being washed away repentedly—with hummers, nais, ac, and it was nearly an hour before the hatch was secured, the bestswain receiving injuries in the back winch incapacitated him.

One P. M.—Gaie furious; all bards endeavoring to secure the fore try-sil, which was blowing away, when a truncindous sea struck the ship on the "tarboard bow, sweepin the docks fore and aft, washing overboard Charics Dyson, fourth officer; Wm. Collins, quartermaster; John Munday, ordinary seaman; washing away at the bulwarks on port side and part on starboard, water casks, oil casks, port bow lifeboat and davits; another income and the starboard, water casks, oil casks, port bow lifeboat and davits; another income and carrying away messarous, cappenter's borth, batter's room, lamp room.

Since our publication is few days since of the loss of the brig Celis M. Carvor and sufferings of her crew the following additional particulars have been received:

The brig Celis M. Carvor was from Buckeville for Searaport. On the passage, the brig was very much strained by the rough wasther, and leaked badly, and a week ago Sathriday (25d th), about several public east-northeast of Theologic Island, was capetack, but afterwards the formal was broken and she righted. One of the crew, The Lancort, was drowned who the wastel capsined. The rest, Francia W. Treat, captain; Edmund Matthews, male; James McCrawy, tugs at Rivet and John Conners, steward, remained on the wrotk. Here they remained from day to day, account research pass at a distance, but stance, the

OBITUART.

Bov. J. W. Cummings, D. D. Dr. Cummings, paster of St. Stophen's church, in Twen-ty-eighth street, died yesterday morning, aged nearly forty-two years.

the mast of car instruction, aroust 175, we believe, use settled in what is now the District of Columbia, and on the apot where now stands the city of Washington. Afterwards Captain Worldy Stephenson, the maternal grand-uncie of Br. Cummings, was one of the initiatory founders of the clay, his position and influence at the time causing him to be chosen Grand Marshat of the ceremente on the day when General Washington init the corresponding to the Captal. The mother of Dr. Cummings was the favorite brice of Capt. Stephenson, and when he died children it was found that his large fortune had been left to her instead of to his own young widow. Considerable itigation resulted from this singular duposition of the old gentieman's fortune, and young Cummings (whe had meantime been born in Washington city, April 5, 1826) was not only brid amids the unpleasant scenes. 1921 in the content of the family quarred, but became with his mother estranged from her family and immediate relation.

Gerard Hallock, Esq.